LABOR AND SOCIALISM.

THE VICTORY FOR CONSERVATISM WON AT THE CARDIFF TRADES UNION CONGRESS.

Cardiff, September 5. A trades-union congress in the United Kingdom is a babel of English dialects. There is one language, but it is spoken in many The Staffordshire potters have their own harsh, sibilant manner of speech, which is utterly unlike either the broad Yorkshire London workingman. The Devorshire is one of the strangest and raclest of the southern tongues, but even more characteristic and uncompromising is the dialect of the midland coun-Among the educated classes this medley of northern, southern and midland languages has been reduced to a common stock, but the workers in coul-pit, forge and factory cling tenaciously, to their homely, familiar twang and accent. When speaking under pressure of excitement they involuntarily broaden the sounds of vowels and overaccentuate their dialect peculiarities for the sake of emphasis. A debate in a labor congress is unlike a discussion in any other deliberative body in England. Every speaker shouts, shrieks and howle in his own dialect, and flings his arms wildly from side to side as though he were alternately wielding a fiall and cracking a whip.

The trades-union congress met in a convenient but commonplace assembly hall, lighted by seven long windows on each side. The floor of the hall was occupied by five tables, at which over three hundred delogates were comfortably seated. The tables were covered with dark red cloth, and this was almost the only touch of color in the hall. The platform was uncarpeted. and behind the presiding officer's table seven tiers of benches rose one upon another in the direction of a great organ. Around the hall Midlands. Alderman Tillett was one of the ran a broad gallery with ample accommodation smallest and most boyish figures in the confor the spectators. It was a sombre place, with gress, with a smooth face and long hair, but a murky white ceiling and inartistic decorations; and the acoustic properties could hardly have been worse; but the delegates were indifferent to all conditions of environment. They were men intensely interested in the work of the congress and in the struggle between the two factions for the control and direction of the destinies of the trades-union movement.

A MILLION WORKERS REPRESENTED.

There were between three hundred and four hundred of them, but they represented over a million workers of every handicraft in Great Britain. With few exceptions they were stalwart, broad-chested men, with long arms, large hands and deeply lined faces; and they pitched their voices high when they spoke and emphasized every sentence with strong gestures. They were incisive and racy debaters, striking out from the shoulder and hitting with all their might, but generous in their applause of opponents and always ready to laugh heartily whenever there was a humorous turn in the discussion. Womer, were among the delegates as representatives of workers of their own sex, but they took no part in the noisy, exciting debates which followed the opening of the congress. The delegates were plainly dressed, the majority of them in light suits and the minority in black coats, much the worse for wear. There were strong faces among them, and some fine models for the sinewy, stalwart English workingman.

The first trades-union congress was held twenty-seven years ago in Manchester, the nursery of free-trade Liberalism. A Royal Commission had been appointed to investigate the regulations and operations of trades-unions, and thirty-four delegates, representing about 120,000 workers, adopted measures for securing a permanent form of organization. Every subsequent congress was a larger and more representative body than the one which had preceded It was not long before the leaders introduced politics and suggested labor representation in Parliament as a prominent feature of the policy they represented the interests of labor as a

As time passed two great sections battled for cepied the nationalization of the land as an essential part of the trades-union programme. Beginning at Liverpool, with only fifty votes in favor of the nationalization of land and all the the New Unionists were in minority at Glasgow carrying a Collectivist resolution by a large majority. A crisis in the history of the organization had come. This great council of British wageearners was either to be reorganized by the conservatives on the original lines, or else to be transformed into a formidable agency of Socialism or Collectivism.

WEAPONS FROM THE NEW UNIONISTS In their hour of triumph at Norwich, Keir Hardle and the New Unionists armed their adversaries with weapons for regaining control of the organization. They passed a resolution givto revise or to make some slight changes in the the congress. The scope of the resolution was not generally understood, and the records of the Norwich congress failed to explain it. The New Unionists, when they found themselves outmanecuvred and in a minority, asserted that it was merely an instruction to the Parliamentary Committee to rearrange the programme of the congress so that topics might be grouped and remitted for consideration to grand or sectional cerned their opportunity for revolutionizing the congress, accepted it as a general warrant for a radical revision of the standing orders, and for enforcing the new rules without first submitting them to the legislative body for approval.

The New Unionists were literally "hoist by their own petard," and a harmless, non-explosive thing it seemed when it was flung into the congress a year ago by Keir Hardie. The Old cialistic agitators and professional politicians. Unionists, on the other hand, made a most drastic use of the revision resolution, and won a victory for conservatism by processes which were distinctly revolutionary. The Parliamentary Committee, having revised the standing orders, was evenly divided on the question of enforcing them without reference to the approval of the Cardiff Congress. Six members voted in favor of this proposition and six against it. The chairman of the committee, David Holmes, with John Burns as prompter, then gave his casting vote in the affirmative, and the new standing orders were enforced in the organization of the congress, delegates of trades councils and small unions being excluded. It was an ingenious method of gerry-

mandering. The battle between the factions opened on the second day of the session, when J. H. Wilson, one of the labor representatives in Parliament, and a logical, persuasive speaker, moved an amendment cendemning the action of the committee in presuming to enforce the new standing orders without authority from the congress. Hour after hour the debate was continued, every speaker being repeatedly interrupted with questions and points of order, and the excitement on the floor and in the galleries increasing steadily. The presiding officer was Councillor John Jenkins, a shipwright by trade, and a resolute, determined man who never allowed the congress to become unmanageable. He was barely more than forty, plaining that nothing had been done to carry into With black hair and dark eyes and a strong face, effect the Norwich resolution in favor of nationalwith Armness and persistence revealed in every ization of the land was rejected by an overwhelm-

line. A labor congress needs a chairman of im- ing majority. The New Unionists, with their IN HONOR OF JEFFERSON. one who in a crisis can stand like a rock and walt ment subside. Councillor John Jenkins was an the annals of organized British labor.

SPEAKERS IN THE GREAT DEBATE.

Among the men who took part in this great debate was Benjamin Pickard, a member of Parliament, who was working underground in a SIMPLE SERVICES IN TRINITY CHAPEL, Yorkshire coal pit when he was a lad of twelve. He looked like a collier, with his shaggy beard accent or the Lancashire twang. The eastern and broad, massive shoulders, but when he Thomas R. Gerry, was held yesterday morning in counties have marked peculiarity of dialect, spoke he had the sonorous drone of a Wesleyan and the cockney inflection is the sign of the preacher. Another pitman was Mr. Woods, the secretary of the Parliamentary Committee, a Dr. keen-eyed, sharp-faced, gray-haired man, who had been the leader of a great coal strike in the



JOHN JENKINS.

with a bellowing voice which could be heard from the remotest corner of the gallery. Born in Bristol, he had been a jack of all trades, working in brickyards, coalpits, shoeshops and fishing-smacks, and finally taking a prominent part in the great London dock strike; standing for Parliament, lecturing on the labor question

political agitators who were indifferent to the interests of labor and only anxious to advertise themselves. A reorganization of the congress, in the judgment of this cool, practical, conservative trades-unionist from Leicester, had become an imperative necessity, and the committee had accomplished a great work of reform in revising the standing orders.

The debate in its final stage became a duel between two of the most influential labor leaders, both members of Parliament-Henry Broadhurst and John Burns. Mr. Broadhurst made the more logical speech, discussing the action of the committee with moderation and good temper, and protesting against a usurpation of authority by which veterans like himself were excluded from the congress after standing by the cause of labor for a generation. He had a deep, rich voice, and knew how to use it, and his speech was illuminated by flashes of humor which pleased friend and foe allke.

JOHN BURNS REPLIES

After this burly champion of the New Unionists had closed his argument with a really eloof the unions; but the earliest traditions of the quent appeal for tolerance and liberality, John movement were neither sectional, nor partisan, Burns replied to him in a harsh, rasping voice, nor Socialistic. The delegates to the annual con- but with tremendous energy and force. He gress were wage-earners and not politicians; and | would be excluded like Mr. Broadhurst, if the new standing orders were not set aside, but he had instigated the action of David Holmes, the chairman of the committee, in giving the casting supremacy, the Old Unionists and the New Union- vote, and he was personally responsible for the lets. The conservatives were loyal to the best scheme of reorganization. It was his fight, and traditions of the organization. The radicals ac- he was determined to win it. With stern face, flashing eyes and the manner of a man who was terribly in earnest, he advocated the adoption of a policy which would bring the congress again into touch with the workshop and make it a means of production, distribution and exchange, representative body of the millions of workers whose average wages were 30 shillings a week in 1892 by only twenty-five votes. First at Bel- in ordinary times and nothing when they were fast and again last year at Norwich, under the unemployed. Mr. Burns was angrily interleadership of Keir Hardie, they succeeded in rupted and repeatedly called to order, but he had carefully prepared his closing passage, and could not be diverted from it. Although the uproar was tremendous his voice rang out high above the tumult, and he had the satisfaction

of forcing his adversaries to hear the last word. When Mr. Wilson had closed the debate, a delegate asked if the vote was to be by representation or by show of hands. The chairman instantly replied: "You will vote according to the new standing orders." The standing orders had been suspended in order to allow the congress to discuss a resolution censuring the committee for enforcing them without authority, but as soon as a vote was ing the Parliamentary Committee power either reached the new rules were applied arbitrarily by the chair. At once there was general uproar. The standing orders so as to facilitate the work of ruling of the chair was challenged from every quarter of the house. A hundred delegates were on their feet shouting at once. Mr. Wilson angrily moved that the chairman should leave the chair, and there were supporting voices from all sides. There were loud cries of "Shame!" "Leave the

chair!" and "Trickery!" The chairman, meanwhile, was ringing a large hand bell and vainly endeavoring to restore order. He was a resolute man and was not to be intimicommittees. The Old Unionists, when they dis- dated by the threats of secession which were heard from various quarters. He forced the tell ers to start on their rounds about the tables, and when the tumult had subsided, announced the results of the voting. According to representation there were 357,000 votes for the resolution and 604,000 against it. The committee had been triumphantly sustained and the Trades-Union Congress emancipated from the domination of So-

THE CONGRESS REDEEMED.

The effect of the new standing orders was to undermine the strongholds of the New Unionists. The trade councils were disfranchised; all representatives who were neither workers at their trade nor permanent union officials under salary were excluded, and, in place of the principle of "one man, one vote," proxy or plural voting was substituted. The new rules, by allowing one vote for each thousand workers represented, remitted the control of the congress to a few of the largest and most powerful trades-unions, notably the colliers, miners and textile workers. The decisive vote by which the action of the Parliamentary Committee was sustained by the congress was not taken by a show of hands, but on the basis of the number of workers actually represented by each delegate. The principle may have been a sound one for a labor council, but the methods by which it was introduced were certainly anomalous, if not revolutionary. A new constitution was enforced and put in practice before it had been adopted by the congress. The objects accomplished were salutary and necessary, but the means by which the end was attained could be justified only on the ground of expediency.

The effects of this revolution in the direction of conservatism were clearly illustrated on the following day when a motion amending the address of the Parliamentary Committee and com-

perturbable coolness and invincible courage, and schemes of Socialism, had been sent to the rear. The original character of the congress had been unmoved until the surges of passion and excite- restored as a conference of trade-unionists, held for the purpose of considering questions relating ideal chairman for the most important session in to the welfare of wage-earners. It was a victory for conservatism, won by revolutionary processes.

MRS. GERRY'S FUNERAL.

DUCTED BY THE REV. DR. DIX. The funeral of Mrs. Hannah G. Gerry, widow of Trinity Chapel, in West Twenty-fifth-st., at o'clock. The services were conducted by the Rev. by the Rev. Edward W. Nell, of the Church of St. Edward the Martyr, and the Rev. Drs. Vibbert and The processional hymn was "Rock of which was sung as the choir and clergy moved down the alsle to meet the funeral proce-The coffin was borne up the aisle as Dr. Dix read the sentences beginning "I am the resur rection and the life," and placed on the bier in front

The relatives present were Elbridge T. Gerry, Mr. and Mrs. Frederick Gallatin and Mr. Gallatin's three grandchildren. Then came George P. Camthree grandchildren. Then came George P. Camman, General James B. Pearsall, a second cousin of Mrs. Gerry; L. V. Gliford and Dr. John N. Beekman. In a separate carriage went the six colored servants. Clinton Roosevelt, a grandnephew of Mrs. Gerry, was also present, as was Robert Goelet. The choir chanted the regular anthem for the dead, and then the burial lesson was read. The hymn "Guide Me, Oh, Thou Great Jehovah," was then sung. The burial was in the old St. Mark's burying ground, where the Gerry family vault is. Among those present at the burial yesterday morning were Buchanan Winthrop, Alfred Wagstaff. Fordham Morris, Colonel John D. Townsend, Mrs. Cruikshank and Mrs. John D. Hall.

MR. MANSFIELD TO GO AWAY.

HE WILL NOT BE ABLE TO ACT WITH SAFETY

BEFORE THE MIDDLE OF NOVEMBER. Richard Mansfield's representative, W. A. McCon nell, yesterday authorized the publication of the foi-

New-York, September 17, 1895.

This is to certify that Mr. Richard Mansfield is sick with typhoid fever, and that he will not be able to attend to any professional duties before the middle of November without injury to his health.

No. 8 West Forty-ninth-st.
Mr. Mansfield will remain at his home in New-York for two peaks long, and then Mr. Mansfield.

York for two weeks long c, and then Mrs. Mansfield hopes to take him away to the Berkshire Hills for least a month's rest.

"This illness." Mr. McConnell said yesterday, "has already cost Mr. Mansfield over \$20,000. We have had to cancel his September, October and November to compregational churches and standing trial in his native town for inciting a riot on charges which were not sustained by evidence. An aggressive debater was this London Councillor, as he stood on the platform shouting until he was hoarse, brandishing his arms and denouncing John Burns as the champion of the aristocracy of labor.

A quieter and more effective speaker was Mr. Inskip, who declined to quibble over the constitutional questions raised by the critics of the Parliamentary Committee, and arraigned the relitiest of the stock company will receive one-thir salaries until Mr. Mansfield season opens, which will be at the Harien Opera House on November 18, for at the Chestnut Street Opera House on November 18, or at the Harien Opera House on November 18, or at the Chestnut Street Opera House on November 28. In the mean time the Garrick Theatre will be occupied by Madame Modjeska, who opens on October 7 for two weeks, and by the Duff Opera Company in a new comic opera by Pearsill Thorne, followed by "The Bartered Bride." On Thesday evening E. M. and Joseph Holland will present for the first time "A Social Highwayman," adapted from the book of that name." already cost Mr. Mansfield over \$20,000. We have

THE ESTATE OF EUGENE O'SULLIVAN.

ITS VALUE ESTIMATED AT \$500,000-ONE OF THE SONS MADE ADMINISTRATOR.

gate Fitzgerald yesterday granted Percy B. O'Sullivan letters of administration on the estate of his father, Eugene O'Sullivan, of No. 274 Madison-ave. The real estate of the testator was valued at \$650,000, and the personal estate at \$150,000. This is exclusive of a claim against the New-York Elevated Raliroad Company for \$270,000 damages for

the loss of rents on some of the property, which is now pending in the Superior Court.

The widow of the testator has been adjudged incompetent by the Supreme Court, and Percy B. O'Sullivan has been appointed a committee of her person. Mr. O'Sullivan left five sons, of whom the person. It has for a long time lived outside. ond, Vincent J., has for a long time lived outside the United States. The other sons live at No.

DECUESTS FOR CHARITABLE OBJECTS The will of Sarah Ann Savage was filed in the Surrogate's office yesterday by Henry C. McCartin executor. About \$25,000 in personal property is dis-posed of. Catherine Mallan, of No. 44 West Sixtyfifth-st., a half-sister of the testator, receives the income from \$18,000, and the residuary estate after the legacies are paid. To William E. Savage and James P. Savage, nephews, and Lucinda Van Houten, a niece, is left the sum of \$1,000 each. After the death of Catherine Mailan the sum of \$18,000, of which she is to receive the income, is to be divided among three charitable institutions. The Missionary Society of St. Paul the Apostle will receive \$0.00, St. Joseph's Hospital for Consumptives (Sisters of St. Francis), \$4.50, and the Home for the Aged of the Little Sisters of the Poor, \$4.500.

MRS. HARTWIG'S RAILROAD BONDS.

The Mercantile Safe Deposit Company obtained yesterday from Judge Beekman, in the Supreme Court, a temporary injunction to restrain surrogate Arnold from hearing proceedings which have been brought by Emile A. Hassey, as executor been brought by Emile A. Hassey, as executor of the estate of Mrs. Dorothea Hartwig, for a bill of discovery to ascertain the contents of a box which Mrs. Hartwig deposited with the Safe Deposit Com-pany. The box, which contains \$25,000 of railroad bonds, is claimed by Mrs. Johanna D. Wokert, a niece, whom Mrs. Hartwig disinherited. The Safe Deposit Company has through Alexander & Green sued Mrs. Hartwig's executor to be allowed to turn the safe deposit box into court, so that the niece and the executor can sue each other to de-termine who is entitled to the box and its contents. Edward F. Hassey, of No. 11 Avenue A. appears for the executor. for the executor.

Mrs. Hartwig was the widow of William Hartwig,
who was a wealthy piano manufacturer of this

LEGACIES TO HIS CHILDREN.

the will of George W. Vedder, which was filed with the Surrogate yesterday, all of his estate was with the Surrogate yesterday, all of his estate was left to Andrew S., William O., and Charles Vedder, sons of the dead man, and Mrs. Jennie Post, a daughter, except that 50 is given to a son-in-law, William Short, of Woodstock, N. Y., and 25 each to the children of Mr. Short.

NOTES OF THE STAGE.

The condition of Charles Leclercq, of Augustia Daly's company, who is sick with typhoid fever at what improved yesterday. It was thought that he had a good chance of recovery.

M. and Mile. Zalva, who fell fifty feet from the high wire at Proctor's Pleasure Palace on Monday night, sustained no injury, thanks to the security of the net spread for their protection. Their accident was due to the breaking of a heavy wrought steel bolt, which had been put to severe

On Friday night at the Bowdoin Square Theatre, Boston, Lewis Morrison is to make a revival of "Yorick's Love" in which he will be seen for the first time as Master Yorick. Mr. Morrison has purchased the piece from Mrs. Lawrence Barrett. A new dance was introduced in the second act of "The Queen's Necklace" at Daly's Theatre last

GENERAL HARRISON IN INDIANAPOLIS. Indianapolis, Sept. 17 (Special).-General Harrison arrived to-night looking well and vigorous and hav ing a bronzed skin. He will preside t the bar meeting to-morrow in memory of John M. Butler, Justice Harlan is also expected.



EXTENUATING CIRCUMSTANCES ing Wife (excitedly)—I'm giad you have come,
, for I've just been insulted by a beggar!
shand (who has meantime tasted his soup)—
you given him a plate of your soup, my dear?

MAKING PLANS FOR A TESTIMONIAL.

A MEETING FOR THE PURPOSE YESTERDAY-A RECEPTION AND A LOVING CUP. A meeting of managers, actors and others inter-

ested in the stage was held yesterday afternoon at the Hotel Waldorf to arrange for a testimonial to Joseph Jefferson. They came in response to a dramatic profession, which Joseph Jefferson so orthily adorns as an artist and a man, desire to express their love and respect for himthat they are persuaded their sentiments are shared by every brother and sister player. The undersigned committee respectfully invite you to attend a meeting at the Hotel Waldorf on September 17, at 3 p. m., to discuss ways and means by which tangible expression of the loving regard in which he is held may be conveyed to Mr. Jefferson during his forthcoming engagement in this city in October. It gether that a token of esteem be tendered Mr. Jefferson to accentuate the occasion, and that the actors and actresses of the United States be invited co-operate.

This circular was signed by A. M. Palmer, Richard Mansfield, Daniel Frohman, John Drew, Mrs. Louisa Drew, Frank W. Sanger, E. H. Sothern, Viola Allen and Mrs. Edward E. Kidder

Among those present at the meeting yesterday were Daniel Frohman, Frank W. Sanger, Francis ARGUMENTS BEFORE THE ASSEMBLY JUDICIARY Wilson, E. H. Sothern, Nat C. Goodwin, Mrs. John Drew, Mrs. Alice Fischer Harcourt, Frank B. Murtha, Miss Cora Tanner, Count Bozenta, Miss Mary Shaw, Mrs. G. L. Fernandez, Miss Maud Banks, Mrs. Ettle Henderson, Miss Neille Yale Neison, Joseph Murphy, Miss Elita Proctor Otis, Mrs. Pannie Denham Rouse, Mrs. Louisa Eldridge, Oliver Doud, Byron, Franklin H. Sargent and Joseph

Mr. Frohman was chosen temporary chairman and Mr. Sanger temporary secretary, and these Frohman made a short speech, in which he set forth the purpose of the meeting, and spoke of the high esteem in which Mr. Jefferson was held by everybody connected with the American stage. A comlittee to have charge of the testimonial, whatever form it should finally take, was appointed, to consist of Francis Wilson, Nat Goodwin, E.-H. Sothern, Mrs. Alice Fischer Harcourt, Miss Elita Proctor Otis and Mrs. E. E. Kidder, with the chairman and the secretary ex-officio. A discussion as to just part informal, though now and then some point or other was settled and nailed with a vote.

that there should be an afternoon reception, and, as the suggestion of Mr. Lewis, that it should be in some theatre. It was voted, on motion of Francis Wilson, that a loving cup should be given to Mr. Jefferson and that all the actors in America should

Wilson, that a loving cup should be sivel as all defersion and that all the actors in America should be invited to subscribe for it. There was a good deal of discussion as to whether subscriptions should be limited to 50 cents. The general opinion seemed to be that everybody should be invited to subscribe that sum and that those who wanted to give more should be allowed to do so. The point was not definitely settled.

Mr. Wilson had a pretty distinct notion of what the loving cup should be. In the first place, he thought that it ought to be a big one, and he thought that it ought to have three handles. These three handles, he suggested, should be made to represent three of Mr. Jefferson's famous characters, as, for instance, Rip Van Winkle, Caleb Plummer and Hob Acres. This would leave spaces for three inscriptions. One of them, Mr. Wilson thought, might be occupied by a statement of to whom, by whom and how the cup was given, the second might appropriately have the lines from "Rip Van Winkle." "Here's to your very good health and your family; may they all live long and prosper," and the third might bear the words: "He touched nothing that he did not adorn." It was proposed that a salver, with the names of the subscribers engraved upon it, should be added to the gift, but it was decided to leave this and all similar details to the committee. To the women of the committee, with the addition of Mrs. John Drew, was intrusted the duty of informing Mr. Jefferson of the action of the meeting and gaining his consent to the testimonals.

Many letters expressing sympathy with the observed the meeting and gaining his consent to the estimator, the meeting were received from persons

monial.

Many letters expressing sympathy with the objects of the meeting were received from persons who were unable to be present. Among them were miss Maggle Mitchell, J. H. Stoddart, J. H. McVickar, Louis Aldrich, Charles Dickson, Miss Annie Russell, Mirs. A. M. Palmer, Mme. Janauschek, Eugene Tompkins, Mrs. Robert Tabor, Frank Mayo, George, Edward M., and Joseph Holland, Rose Eytinge, Mrs. G. H. Gilbert, Frank McKee, A. L. Hayman, J. W. Albaugh, Nell Burgess, Mme. Modjeska and T. Henry French.

THE BOND ISSUE OUTLOOK.

WHAT WILL THE ADMINISTRATION DO?

From The New-York World.

The gold reserve is running down again. Commercial bills are still scarce. There is a prospect that this week's shipments of gold may equal or exceed those of last week. The general impression is strong that another bond issue is probable, if not inevitable. It may be a wrong impression, but suppose it proves to be right? What is the Administration going to do about it? Is it going to let the Treasury be "cornered" again and "squeezed?" Is it going to wait until the gold reserve is depleted to the point of exhaustion and then place the Treasury once more in the hands of a bond syndicate as "receivers" Is it again going to appeal to the mercy and cupidity of Wail Street bankers? Is it again going to sell bonds worth 120 at 10H2 on condition that the buyers of the bonds shall exercise a grandmotherly guardianship over the Treasury for a term of months? Or has the Government learned its lesson, and will it take measures for its own protection?

LET THE PEOPLE SUBSCRIBE TO IT. From The New-York World.

LET THE PEOPLE SUBSCRIBE TO IT.

From The Louisville Commercial. From The Louisville Commercial.

If the bond issue is to come, as seems inevitable, let preparations be made, at once, to appeal to the people for a popular loan, instead of waiting till money is necessary to avoid a catastrophe, as before the last issue, and then making the best terms possible with a syndicate organized to make profit. The delays of Congress, which gave weight to the excuses made for the nanner in which the last bond issue was handled, will not justify a new issue

FIXING THE RESPONSIBILITY.

From The Minneapolis Tribune.

Under the circumstances, in the fix into which the Government has got itself under Democratic control, a new bond issue may be the only way out, and the only way to avert another panic; but the people will not be in a hurry to forget the wretched legislation and management that led up to and necessitated these bond issues.

THE WILSON TARIFF'S SHARE OF BLAME. From The Indianapolis Journal.

The Administration deserves censure for the present conditions, but all politicians and newspapers which advocated the Wilson bill or the present tariff are responsible in some degree for the increase of the public debt to meet the current expenditures of the Government.

THE SYNDICATE AND THE BANKS.

From The Boston Herald. From The Boston Herald.

We cannot recall another instance where a solvent Nation of unquestionable credit ever paid such a commission to a combination of bankers as the United States gave the Morgan syndicate when it sold them \$2.16.00 4 per cents at a price is per cent below the market value of the bonds. And aside from the point that the syndicate, having received such lavish compensation, is not justified in looking to the banks for help, we hold that direct deposits of gold by the banks, if made in a large and general way, would have a far more beneficial influence both at home and abroad than deposits effected through the syndicate.

SOMETHING FOR THEM TO BE THANKFUL FOR. From The Norwich Bulletin

The Democrats have something more to be thankful for. The August deficit was less than \$4,000,000. If that party is not running the country in debt at the rate of more than \$1,300,000 a day they feel well about it. The Republican party always felt best when the debt was being paid at a lively rate, and there was a surplus in the Treasury.

MINISTER RANSOM IN MEXICO. City of Mexico, Sept. 17.-Matt W. Bansom United States Minister, arrived here this morning. He denies having made to the American press statements derogatory to Mexico or Mexican

WEDDINGS PAST AND TO COME

Miss Lillian Dykeman Starr, the daughter of George O. Starr, was married yesterday afternoon William Clark Durham, of Mount Kisco, N. Y. at the home of the bride's father, No. 62 East Ninety-sixth-st. The Rev. Thomas Graham, of the Protestant Episcopal Church of the Trinity at Mount Vernon, performed the ceremony. The bride was attended by her young cousins, Miss Gertrude Starr, of Mount Vernon; Miss Bessie Plant, of New-Orleans; Miss Julia Nichols, of Bethel, Conn. and Miss Alice Atkinson, of Hoboken, N. J. The bridegroom's best man was Alfred D. Starr, a brother of the bride. Only the immediate relatives of the family were present at the ceremony and the rethe family were present at the ceremony and the reception which followed it. George O. Starr, the bride's
father, is the foreign and confidential representative of James A. Halley, proprietor of Barnum &
Halley's "Greatest Show on Earth," and is well
known to nearly every clubman and man about
town in New-York.

The engagement is announced of Miss Josephine
I. McCall, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. John A. McCall, of this city, to Darwin P. Kingsley, of Boston.

The marriage of Miss Sibylia Herter, the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Henry Herrer, to Gustave E. Baurarn, will take place this evening at the home of the bride's parents No. 753 West End-ave., and will be followed be a reception. The Rev. Anthony Keesler, rector of St. Joseph's Church, Manhattan-ville, will perform the marriage ceremony.

CHANGES AT THE EDEN MUSEE.

THE HOUSE WILL BE LARGELY REMODELLED. BUT WILL NOT BE CLOSED.

The directors of the Eden Musée have ordered the building remodelled, and the work has aiready been begun. By skilful engineering and by doing the work largely at night and in sections the architects have contracted to accomplish it in such a way as not to necessitate the closing of the house for even The changes to be made have been brought. a day. about by the decision of the directors permanently to abandon vaudeville and hereafter devote the Musée entirely to waxworks and concerts.

The principal changes will be in the winter gar-den. The stage and dressing rooms have already The balcony will be removed and the lighted roof materially changed. the lighted roof materially changed. The whole interior will be decorated in white and gold and new carpets and furniture placed throughout the building. The smoking room will directly overlook the platform where the concerts are given. A new electric light plant will be put in. The capacity of the winter garden will be doubled. The manager, Mr. Crane, in speaking about the changes, said: "It has long been our belief that there was room in New-York for a great institution whose sole attractions would be waxworks and music. The business in the last summer, when we had only waxworks and music, has been nearly double what it has ever been before. The money we have been accustomed to sperd in vaudeville will be added to our waxwork fund, and we shall aim to cover all the great historical occurrences of the day."

THE APPELL IMPEACHMENT CASE,

COMMITTEE IN SARATOGA

Saratoga, Sept. 17 (Special).—The Judiciary Committee of the Assembly met here yesterday afternoon to hear the closing arguments of counsel on the impeachment charges brought against City Judge Appell, of Mount Vernon. Seven members of the committee answered to the roll call. Robert of the committee answered to the roil call. Robert Sherer, of Albany, who appeared for Judge Appell, reviewed the evidence upon each charge and declared that none of them had been proved. Roger M. Sherman, of Mount Vernon, who appeared for the petitioners, gave an analysis of the evidence adduced in support of each charge and asserted that there was abundant proof to justify the committee in reporting in favor of impeachment.

The committee, after a brief consultation at the close of the hearing, decided to postpone further consideration of the case until after election.

MR. SHERMAN SAID JUST THE OPPOSITE. To the Edi or of The Tribune.

Sir: The report in to-day's issue, "Judge Appell to Be Exonerated," purporting to state the proceedings before the Assembly Judiciary Committee at Saratoga, yesterday, obviously is an imposition Saratoga, yesterday, obviously is an imposition upon your correspondent. It is not true that I, as attorney for the petitioners for Judge Appell's removal, declared that he did right. On the contrary, I earnestly contended that he ought to be removed. There can be no warrant, either, for the statement that the committee will exonerate Judge Appell, as they have not yet considered the record in the light of the arguments.

ROGER M. SHERMAN. New-York, September 17, 1895.

RAILWAY SPEED IN ENGLAND AND HERE. To the Editor of The Tribune.

Sir: The relative time of the trains on the New York Central as compared with these on certain English railways having been questioned in some a copy of the time tables of the London and Northwestern Railway and the Caledonian Railway-the West Coast Royal Mail Route—for "July, August and September, 1895," in which appear the names of Fred Harrison, general manager London and Northwestern Railway, and James Thompson, general manager Caledonian Railway.

In this publication is printed what purports to be the regular time table of the above-named lines, and on page 15 appears the following schedule of the regular run between London and Aberdeen, which is the quickest time advertised in this publication

The distance from London to Perth being 450 miles, the time 9 hours and 30 minutes, or 570 min-utes; the distance from London to Aberdeen 540 miles, the time 9 hours and 30 minutes, or 500 minutes, the distance from London to Aberdeen 540 miles, the time 11 hours and 40 minutes, or 700 minutes. This makes the rate of speed, London to Perth, 4:37 miles per hour, and from London to Aberdeen, 46:25 miles per hour.

It was upon this time table (which, as I before stated, has printed on the outside cover in large type "July, August and September, 1895," indicating that it is the schedule at present in force) that I based my statement that the Empire State Express was the fastest train in the world; and I may add that this claim has been made by the New-York Central for four years and has never been disputed until now.

If, since the publication of the time table above referred to, the London and Northwestern has quickened the time so that its regular train runs between these points at a greater speed than our Empire State Express, then that portion of our claim would appear to be not valid, but we have seen no time table that disproves our statement.

We have written for any new issue of time table that may have been published since the one here referred to, and on its receipt will give you further information.

This does not after the fact that on the lith inst. we made the fastest long distance run ever made by any railroad, nor the further fact that on May 16, 1893, we ran a mile with a regular train in the shortest time ever made by any railroad, nor the further fact that on May 16, 1893, we ran a mile with a regular train in the shortest time ever made by any railroad.

by any railroad, nor the further fact that on May 16, 1883, we ran a mile with a regular train in the shortest time ever made by any railroad.

The fact that in 1888, when the first very fast time was made by the English railways, the speed was kept up for only a very short time, and the train then placed on a much slower schedule, and that the recent race between the East and West Coast routes was continued for only about a week, and the rate of speed then lowered very materially, should have considerable bearing on the whole subject; and until the weight and capacity of the English trains are known to an absolute certainty, and they have been run for some time regularly and have demonstrated by actual performance that they are able to make the time regularly, they cannot fairly be compared for regular speed with the four years' record of the New-York Central's Empire State Express. GEORGE H. DANIELS, General Passenger Agent New-York Central and Hudson River Railroad.

PREPARING TO WELCOME DR. PARKHURST. Augustus W. Abbott, secretary of the City Vigilance League, announced yesterday the preparations being made to receive Dr. Parkhurst, president of the League, on his homecoming. He re-ceived a letter from H. Maitland Kersey yesterday saying that the Germanic was expected to reach her pler by 10 o'clock to-morrow morning. Word was sent to the chairman of every branch of the League asking them to be present with the members at Pier 15, at Christopher-st., and accord Dr. Parkhurst a royal welcome. Besides the members of the League, Secretary Abbott also sent word to all of the doctor's friends who are in the city, and who had asked to be informed when he was expected.

SIMS REEVES MARRIES AGAIN.

London, Sept. 17 -Sims Reeves, the celebrated English tenor, has remarried, after a brief period of mourning for his former wife, who was Miss Emma Lucombe, a soprano singer. The name of Mr. Reeves's new wife has not been made known, but she is said to be young. Mr. Reeves is seventy-three years of age.

THE WEATHER REPORT. GENERAL FALL OF BAROMETER. Washington, Sept. 17.-The barometer has fallen generally in all districts; it continues highest on the So-

lantic coast, and it is low in the Upper Mississippi Valley and north of Montana. It is warmer on the Atlantic coast and in the Central Valleys, and slightly cooler in the lake regions. The weather continues generally fair, except in the upper lake region and on the Gulf coast, where local showers are reported. Warm, generally fair weather will continue in the Southern and Middle At-latic States, except local showers on the Gulf coast. Local showers are also indicated for the lake regions.

DETAILED FORECAST FOR TO-DAY For New England, generily fair; northerly winds, be-oming variable; slightly cooler in Southern Maine. For Eastern New-York, fair: westerly, shifting to south-

For Eastern Pennsylvania, New-Jersey and Delaware, generally fair, southerly winds.

For the District of Columbia, Maryland and Virginia, generally fair during the day, but with increasing cloudscontinued warm and light variable winds.

For West Virginia, fair; warmer, southedy winds. For Western New-York, Western Pennsylvania and Ohio, increasing cloudiness, and probably local showers during the afternoon or night; winds shifting to southerly.
For Indiana, generally fair, southerly winds; warmer in

TRIBUNE LOCAL OBSERVATIONS



Tribune Office, Sept. 18, 1 a. m.-The weather yesterday

was clear and warm. The temperature ranged between 63 and 80 degrees, the average (70%) being 7% degrees higher than on Monday and 2% degrees lower than on the coresponding day last year.

The weather to-day is likely to be fair and mild.

By Trifling with a Cold, many a one allows himself to drift into a condition favorable to velopment of some latent disease, which thereafter takes full possession of the system. Better cure your cold at once with Dr. D. Jayne's Expectorant a good remedy for Throat alls and Lung affections.

In delightful profusion at manufacturing prices, 45 West

The Neuralgine Mfg. Co., New-York City.
I have used your "NEURALBINE" for pains in the back and chest, also for Rheumatism, and find it a wonderful remedy.
AMOS WILLIAMSON, Butte, Mont.
PRICE 50C. A BOTTLE-AT ALL DRUGGISTS.

What is the use of paying two or three cents for a paper when you can get a better one for one cent? That is The Press.

MARRIED.

DERRICK-DAILEY-On Monday, September 16, at the Holy Trinity Church, New-York, by the Rev. Alfred W. Griffin, Charlotte Waterman Dailey to William Rowell Derrick.

Derrick.

DURHAM-STARR-On the 17th inst., at the residenthe bride's parents, this city, by the Rev. S. T. Grarattor of Trialty Church, Mount Vernon, William (Durham, of Mount Kisco, N. Y., to Lillian Dike daughter of George O. Starr. FOUGUET-MORSE-SHELDON-On Tuesday, September 17, 1805, at St. Stephen's Church, by the Rev. Charles R Treat, Florence Morse-Sheldon to Morton Leffingwell Fouquet, all of this city.

M'GOWAN-CRANE-At Montelair, N. J., September 11, 1886, by the Rev. Charles D. Grane, assisted by the Rev. V. F. Junkin, D. D., Rose Vincent Crane to Dr. Joseph Johnston McGowan, of Memphis, Tenn.

Notices of marriages and deaths must be in dorsed with full name and address.

DIED.

ABBOTT-Suddenly, September 17, at his late resided 2,007 7th-ave. Henry Abbott, aged 74 years. Notice of funeral in to-morrow's papers. CHAPIN Suddenly, Monday September 16, at Saranao Club, Adirondacks, Henry Judson Chapin.
Funeral services at residence, Montclair, N. J., Thurs-

Citip. Addronacks, iresidence, Montclair, N. J., Thursday, September 19, at 2:30 p. m.
Carriages will meet friends on arrival of 1:20 train from New-York on D., L. and W. R. R.
Interment at convenience of family.
COURSEN.—At his residence, Morristown, N. J., on September 16, 1856. William A. Coursen.
Funeral services at the house Thursday, September 19, at 1 o'clock. at 1 o'clock.

"UTHELL-September 16, at Atlantic City, N. J.,
Thomas H. Cuthell, of "The New-York Observer."

Funeral services at his late residence, No. 43 Unionst., Monchair, N. J., Wednesday, September 18, on
arrival of 2:10 p. m. train from New-York, D., L. and
W. R. R. Barclay or Christopher-st. ferry.

Interment at convenience of family.

Interment at convenience of family.

DENNIS-On Monday, September 16, 1895, Mellesa B., wife of the late A. J. Dennis, aged 35 years.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral services on Wednesday evening, September 18, at T. o'clock, from the residence of her aunt, Mrs. M. C. Cosad, No. 56 Waynest, Jersey City.

Interment at Honesdale, Penn.

CONNACTOR (CONNACTOR)

Interment at Honesdale, Penn.

FORNACHON-Grace A., wife of Joseph L. Fornachon, at East Orange, N. J., September 15, aged 29 years.

Funeral services will be held at the residence of her brother, Cortlandt I. Davids, 23 Fair View Place, New-Rochelle, N. Y., on Wednesday, September 18, at 1 o'clock p. m.

Interment in Woodfawn Cemetery.

MFFORD-At Tuckahoe, Westchester County, on Sunday, September 15, Shas D. Gifford, former County Judge September 15, Shas D. Ghront, former county of Westchester County.

Reliatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral services at his late residence, Tuckahoe, N. Y., on Wednesday, September 18, at 2:30 p. m.

Carriages will meet the trains leaving Grand Central Depot at 12:32 and 1:35, arriving at Tuckahoe at 1:34 and

ds will kindly omit flowers HALSEY-Suddenly, at East Orange, N. J., on September 17, 1895, Harold West, son of George E. and Bessle M. W. Halsey, aged 3 years, Funeral services at parents residence, No. 56 North Arlington-ave., on Thursday, at 2:30 p. m. HOFFMAN September 17, at the residence of her parents, John A. and Mary Dake, 355 West 145th-st., Mary Dake John A. and Mary Daac, Mednesday, at 4 p. m. Funeral at the above residence, Wednesday, at 4 p. m. Funeral at the above residence, Wednesday, at 4 p. m. Thurs-Interment at Saratoga on the arrival of the train Grand Central Station, New-York, 7:30 a. m., day. Please omit flowers.

LOW-At Newport, R. I. September 16, 1895, Josiah O. Low, in the 75th year of his age.

The funeral services will be hold at his late residence, No. 38 Remsen-8t, Brooklyn, N. Y., on Thuraday, September 19, at 2 p. m. MACNICHOL—At Paterson, N. J., on Monday, September 19, 1895, the Rev. Nelson A. Macnichol, aged 43 years. Funeral services on Wednesday, September 18, at the parsonage of the Market Street M. E. Church, 219 Marketst, at 3 o'clock p. m.
Interment at convenience of family.

MERRILL-On Monday, September 16, 1895, William P. Merrill.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral services at his late residence, No. 127 Hicks.st., Brooklyn, on Thursday, September 19, at 2 o'clock p. m. MILLER-At Jordanville, N. Y., on Tuesday, September 17, Amelia V., widow of Gilbert Miller, Amelia V., widow of Gilbert Miller, Samuel C. Funeral from the residence of her nephew, Samuel C. Miller, at White Plains, N. Y., Thursday, September 19, at 2 p. m.

at 2 p. m. STAGG-At Cold Springs, Tuesday, September 17, Mary J. Stagg, daughter of the late John Henry and Sarah C. Stagg. Notice of funeral hereafter. TALBOT-At Sacramento, Cal., September 9, Frederic Richmond Talbot, formerly of Canton, China, in the Kid year of his age, son of the late George A. Talbot, Sid year of his age, son of the has George A. Lawrence WAINWRIGHT-On Tuesday morning. September 17, 1805, Miss Nora Wainwright, for more than twenty years a devoted servant and faithful friend in the household of the Rev Melville B. Chapman.
Funeral services, Wednesday, September 18, at 2:30 p. m., from the chapel of the New-York Avenue M. E. Church. WALSH-Suddenly, September 16, 1995, at Wurtsboro, Sullivan County, New-York, Thomas Walsh, of No. 603 Greens-ave, Brooklyn, aged 60 years, Solemn mass of requiem at St. Ambrose Church, cornes DeKath and Tompkins aves, Brooklyn, on Thursday,

September 19, at 10 a. m. Interment in Calvary Cemetery.

WAITE-In Leonia, N. J., September 17, Sophia Z. Waite, formerly of Brattleboro, Vt. Interment in Chicago.

Special Notices. Established 1878. MRS. McELRATH'S HOME-MADE PRESERVES,
BRANDIED, CANNED AND SPICED FRUITS AND
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PURE RED CURRANT JELLY A SPECIALTI.
Everything put up in glass and vept until fall. Fos
prices, references, &c., address 3 :s. BARAH 8.
ELRATH, 393 Degraw-st., Brooklyn, N. Y.

The Highest Award for Artificial Teeth at World's Fair was granted Dr. Henry F. Deane, Dentist, 454 Lexington-ave, cor. 45th. Specialty, artificial teeth Expression restored. Telephone 716-38th-st. All the leading European newspapers and periodicals for sale by The International News Company, 83 and 85 Duane-st., one door east of Broadway, New-York.

Beware of Fraudulent Imitations of the Crown Lavender Saits. The genuine siways to crown-stoppered bottles. Reject worthless substitutes.

One of the Cholcest Liry Sparkling Wines of France, \$21.60 CASE QTS.

The Fall Fashions in Gentlemen's Hate

Postoffice Notice.

Foreign mails for the week ending September 21 will close (promptly it all cases) at this office as follows:

TRANSATLANTIC MAILS.

WEDNESDAY—At 8 a. m. supplementary 10 a. m.) for Europe, per s. s. Paris, via Southampton (letters for Ireland must be directed "per Faris"), at 10 a. m. for Belarum direct, per s. s. Southwark, via Antwerp (letters must be directed "per Southwark"); at 1 p. m. is upplementary 2:30 p. m.) for Europe, per s. s. Majestic, via Queenstown.

THURSDAY—At 8 a. m. (supplementary 9:30 a. m.) for Europe, per s. s. F. Bismarck, via Chertourg, Southampton and Hamburg; at 11 a. m. for Netherlands direct, per s. s. Rotterdam, via Amsterdam (letters must be directed "per Rotterdam").

SATURDAY—At 2 a. m. for France, Switzerland, Italy, Spain, Portugal, Turkey, Egypt and British India, per s. s. La Gascogne, via Havre; at 5 a. m. for Europe, per s. s. Euroria, via Queenstown (letters for Germany must be directed "per Etruria"), at 6 a. m. for Germany per be directed "per Etruria", at 6 a. m. for Germany per s. s. Ens. via Hermen (letters for other parts of Europe, via Southampton and Bremen must be directed "per Etruria"), at 6 a. m. for Germany, per via Southampton and Bremen must be directed "per Etruria"), at 11 a. m. for Netherland direct, per s. s. Maasdam, via Rotterdam (letters must be directed "per Etruresia").

After the closing of the Supplementary Transatiantic

After the closing of the Supplementary Transatiantic Malls named above, additional supplementary mails are opened on the piers of the American, English, French and German steamers, and remain open until within ten mine utes of the hour of sailing of steamer.

MAILS FOR SOUTH AND CENTRAL AMERICA, WEST INDIES, ETC.

WEDNISDAY—At 9 a. m. for Costa Rica, per s. a. Sama, via Limon; at 10 a. m. for Jamaica and Capa Gracies, per s. s. Regulus Getters for Belize, Guatemoria and Puerto Cortez must be directed "per Regulus"); at 10 a. m. (supplementary 10.30 a. m.) for Fortune Island and Haiti, per s. s. Athos, at 12 m. for Grenada, Trinidad and Tobero, per s. s. Gulf of Akaba; at 1,p. m. for Cuba, per s. s. Sulf of Akaba; at 1,p. m. for Cuba, per s. s. Sulf of Akaba; at 1,p. m. for Cuba, per s. s. Sulf of Akaba; at 1,p. m. for Cuba, per s. s. Sulf of Akaba; at 1,p. m. for Cuba, per s. s. Sulf of Akaba; at 1,p. m. for Cuba, per s. s. Sulf of Akaba; at 1,p. m. for Cuba, per s. s. Sulf of Akaba; at 1,p. m. for Cuba, per s. s. finding Prince for La Plata countries direct, per s. s. Indian Prince for the Plata Countries direct, per s. s. Indian THIBNDAY—At 1,p. m. (supplementary 1.50).

Prince.

THURSDAY—At 1 p. m. (supplementary 1:30 p. m.) for
Bernuda, per s. s. Orinoco; at 9 p. m. for Port Antonio,
per framer from Hoston.

THURSDAY—At 1 p. m. (supplementary 1:30 p. m.) for Bernauda, per s. s. Orthoco; at 0 p. m. for Port Antonio, per steamer from Hoston, per steamer from Hoston, per steamer from Hoston, per s. s. C. Condal, via Vers, Cruz and Progreso (letters must be directed "per C. Condal"); at 10 a. m. (supplementary 11 a. m.) for Colon and Panama, per s. s. Allianca (letters must be directed "per Allianca"); at 10 a. m. (supplementary 11 a. m.) for Central America (except Cosia Rica) and South Pacific ports, per s. s. Newport, via Colon (heters for Guatemaia must be directed "per Newport"). SATURDAY—At 10 a. m. (supplementary 10:30 a. m.) for Portune Island, Jamaica and Savanilia, etc., per s. s. Alene; at 10:30 a. m. for Campeche, Chiapas, Tabasco, Tuxpam and Juxatan, per s. s. Yucatan (letters for other parts of Mexico and Cuba must be directed "per s. s. Endeav.ur.

Yucatan''); at 4 p. m. for La Plata countries direct, per s. s. Endeavur.

Mails for Newfoundland, by rail to Halifax, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 5:30 p. m. Mails for Mujuelon, by rail to Boston, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 5:30 p. m. Mails for Cube close at this office daily at 7 a. m. for forwarding by steamers sailing (Mondays and Thursdays) from Port Tamps, Pia, Mails for Mexico, overland, unless specially addressed for dispatch by steamer, close at this office daily at 7 a. m.

TRANSPACIFIC MAILS.

Mails for China and Japan, per a. s. City of Rio Janeire (from San Francisco), close here daily up to September 15, at 6:30 p. m. Mails for Hawail, per s. s. Australia (from San Francisco), close here daily up to September 18, at 6:30 p. m. Mails for China and Japan, per a. s. Strathnevis (from Tacoma), close here daily up to September 22, at 6:30 p. m. Mails for China and Japan, per s. s. Strathnevis (from Tacoma), close here daily up to September 20, at 6:30 p. m. Mails for China and Japan, per s. a. Strathnevis (from Tacoma), close here daily up to September 20, at 6:30 p. m. Mails for China and Japan (specially addressed only), per s. a. Empress of India (from Vancouver) close here daily up to September 12, at 6:30 p. m. of the Colorer Versal Son p. m. Mails for Australia (except those for West Australia, which are forwarded via Europe), New-Zesiand, Hawail, Fiji and Samoan Islanda, per s. a. Alameda (from San Francisco), close here daily up to October 12, at 6:30 p. m. (or on strival of s. & Euroria with British mails for Australia).

Pesistered mail closes at 6 p. m. previous day.

CHARLES W. DAYTON, Poarmaster.